

AMENDMENT

In The Technical Field:

Please delete the paragraph starting at page 1, line 7.

Please insert the following new paragraph starting at page 1, line 7 in place of the paragraph deleted above.

The present invention relates to a method for endovascular occlusion, comprising advancing a catheter percutaneously until a catheter is located at an area to be occluded, providing a wire body with a section connecting the front and the back of the wire body where the section is substantially straight in an unloaded condition and a length of the section is larger than a diameter of the area to be occluded, inserting the wire body into the catheter in which the catheter thereby loads the wire body into a substantially straight condition, pushing the wire body forward through the catheter until the front of the wire body is pushed out of the catheter, abutting a wall portion of the area to be occluded with the front of the wire body such that the wire body frictionally locks against the wall portion, and continuing to push the wire body out of the catheter thus curving the section of the wire body toward another wall portion, where the section of the wire body frictionally locks against the other wall portion of the area to be occluded thus forming a portion of the wire body that crosses the area and is frictionally locked to the wall portions.

AMENDMENT

In The Summary of the Invention:

Insert the following new paragraph starting at page 10, line 10.

Accordingly, another object of the invention is to provide a method for endovascular occlusion of blood vessel areas. The method involves advancing a catheter percutaneously to an area to be occluded. A wire body is provided with a section that is substantially straight in an unloaded condition and in which the length of the section is larger than a diameter of the area to be occluded. The wire body is inserted into the catheter, thus causing the wire body to be loaded into a substantially straight condition. The wire body is then pushed forward through the catheter until the front of the wire body is pushed out of the catheter. As a result, the wire body abuts a wall portion of the area to be occluded, thereby frictionally locking the wire body against the wall portion. The pushing of the wire body is then continued, thereby causing the section of the wire body to curve toward another wall portion. As a result, the section of the wire body becomes frictionally locked against the other wall portion of the area to be occluded, thereby forming a portion of the wire body that crosses the area and is frictionally locked to both wall portions.